

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2011**  
**Reliance Mobile Home Park**  
**July, 2012**  
PWSID 0090221

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one (1) well which draws from an underground aquifer whose name is unknown.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the Dorchester County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact David Kelley at (410) 482-9248. We want our residents to be informed about their water. Our business office hours are 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM, Monday thru Friday.

Reliance MHP routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Beta/photon emitters (2007)	N	5.0	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (2007)	N	< 1	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Fluoride	N	< 0.5	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	< 1.0	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (distribution) (2004)	N	0.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (distribution) (2004)	N	0.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Arsenic	N	< 2.0	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium	N	< 11.0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>						
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (2007)	N	0.7	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Sodium	N	86.0	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	6.0	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for the year 2011 or as otherwise noted. These are the most recent results available. Not all tests are required to be performed annually.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Reliance MHP is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**NOTE:** As can be seen by results listed in the above tables, lead, which is tested for every 3 years in accordance with Federal and State regulations, has not been detected in our most recently collected samples in 2004.

Our system has been out of compliance for testing for lead & copper since 2007 when we should have completed triennial testing. Please see the above note concerning lead detection in our distribution system. Lead & copper testing is scheduled to be completed in 2012 in accordance with Federal & State regulations.

Our water system is required to collect one routine monthly sample for bacteria testing each month. We failed to have this sampling completed during the months of November and December 2009 and every month during 2010. This amounted to 14 violations (ie. one for each month). This testing is required under a State and Federal Regulation known as the Total Coliform Rule (TCR). The water at Reliance Mobile Home Park was monitored per MDE requirements every month during 2011 beginning in January for the presence of bacteria. We also were in violation for not notifying our residents of this failure to monitor under a Regulation known as the Public Notification Rule. In June, 2012 our residents received a letter from our office which detailed these violations and actions that were or are being taken to remedy this situation.

This annual water quality report is required to be completed and posted for our residents by July 1<sup>st</sup> of each year. A copy must also be sent to Maryland Department of the Environment by that date as well as a Certification of Distribution form by October 1<sup>st</sup>. We were late sending the Certification form for CY2010 and therefore received a violation notice for missing the due date. This did not pose any adverse health effects to our residents. Maryland Rural Water Association has provided assistance this year in completing this annual report. We are also late again this year in posting this report. Our system was returned to compliance after the Certification of Distribution for CY2010 was received by MDE.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Please call David at the office if you have questions about this report.